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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Highlights

Oil On Troubled Waters

So much for life as usual. Iraq's sudden invasion of Kuwait has pressed the world into action against an act of aggression which potentially threatens the lifeblood of oil supplies throughout the Middle East. The saving grace is that the industrialized nations have put up a united front. Effectiveness of an economic blockade to wedge the situation apart will undoubtedly take time. But in the interim, both OPEC and non-OPEC oil suppliers have resolved to boost production in an effort to make up for some of the loss. Moreover, the fact that producers and consumers alike have acted rationally this time around rather than panicking as was the case in the 1970s has lessened the overall impact.

This may be the shock to the economy, however, that was noticeably lacking. Unquestionably, the oil price hike unleased by the invasion is a double-edged sword

Volume 14, Number 7

that will simultaneously cut real growth of the economy and boost underlying inflation. No precise measurement is possible. The best guess is probably something between a half to a full percentage point reduction in real GNP and a corresponding add-on to inflation. Given that the economic data for the second quarter showed a national economy barely afloat, these kinds of numbers would drive the nation precariously close to recession.

The ball is now in the Federal Reserve's court. If the Fed should act to cushion the economy by increasing the money supply and lowering interest rates, as was done during the oil crisis of the 1970s, the prospect is sharply accelerating inflation. On the other hand, holding firmly to existing policies runs the risk of recession at a time when the nation's policy-makers are grappling with a $232 billion budget deficit and a $300 billion savings and loan debacle. Obviously, there are no clear answers.

Washington's economy is not heavily dependent upon oil per se. Most local gasoline and oil consumption is refined from Alaskan crude. Electricity is overwhelmingly hydro-generated. And the state has no known oil reserves. However, the impact of higher transportation costs are enormous. A one-cent increase in the price of jet fuel, for example, costs the airline industry $150 million a year. The commercial carriers are Boeing's principal customers. Area boatbuilding and other transportation equipment manufacturing are similarly affected. Most of Washington-based goods and services are shipped to markets long distances outside the region, either domestic or overseas. And consumers locally share as much as their national counterparts in higher costs associated with the normal pass through of higher energy bills.

Both the Washington and national economies were slowing long before the impact of the Persian Gulf crisis hit. The national economy for the better part of a year; the state economy for several months. Oil simply added another variable. The key is whether the economic sanctions imposed by the rest of the world can effectively wedge the situation apart. And whether oil supplies in

the interim prove sufficient to prevent a further major price runup.

EMPLOYMENT STRENGTH AT MID-YEAR

Prior to the buildup, Washington's economy continued to expand seasonally in June. The overall rate of job increase eased from the extraordinary pace of recent years, but proceeded to build off the record established in the first quarter. With labor markets already tight, normal seasonal increases put added pressure on the available labor force, driving unemployment down over the month to levels not seen since the late-1960s.

Washington's jobless rate dropped sharply from 5.3 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June. The rate measured the lowest of any month in 22 years and the lowest for June since the height of the Boeing Boom in 1966. Agriculture, trade, services, and construction all added to the job rolls over the month. Manufacturing, in contrast, held relatively unchanged. That push, however, proved sufficient to drive Washington's unemployment rate below the national average for the first time since October 1966. The statewide rate a year ago measured 6.0 percent.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jun 1990 *Preliminary*	May 1990 *Revised*	Jun 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,561,200	2,524,900	2,476,300
Employment	2,440,800	2,391,500	2,327,500
Unemployment	120,400	133,400	148,800
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	5.3%	6.0%
National Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.1%	5.5%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Sources: Employment Security Department; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total nonfarm employment heightened over the month by 22,200. The gain was within bounds of the average for the month over the past five years but significantly lighter than the 31,300 posted for June 1989. In essence, the economy showed a fairly normal May-to-June pattern. But the loss of momentum in the state's two biggest industrial sectors – aircraft and forest products manufacturing – has had noticeable impact.

If the economy has indeed reached a turning point to a more moderate growth plane, some degree of lag between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing should reasonably be expected. In the last go-around in the early-1980s, nonmanufacturing on a seasonally adjusted basis continued climbing six months after manufacturing not only slowed but actually turned down. This kind of performance has characterized the national employment figures for the better part of a year. The fact that a similar pattern is only now beginning to show up locally attests to the huge margin of growth which the state has enjoyed over the national economy throughout most of the past seven years.

No Zip In Manufacturing

Manufacturing showed little change in June. Employment on balance inched higher by only 1,900 workers in contrast to 5,300 in the like month a year earlier. Much of that slowdown was confined specifically to aircraft and lumber and wood products. Those industries which basically held their own included metals, machinery, and instruments manufacturing. Those showing larger than seasonal boosts were principally food processing and chemicals including Hanford.

After dropping 3,000 since the beginning of the year, the aircraft industry held steady in June at 113,300. This marked the first hesitation in a string of reductions starting in January aimed specifically at addressing productivity gains on the 747-400. Loss of another 2,600 is expected in the second half. According to Boeing, most of the first half downsizing was largely accomplished through attrition. Only 400 were actually laid off. The impact to date has been minimal.

At the same time, lumber and wood products employment fell in June on a seasonally adjusted basis. Activity in the first quarter tracked inordinately high owing to a combination of favorable weather, strong export demand, and desire to build inventories as a hedge against future supply constraints. Rather than heightening seasonally from that base, employment in the second quarter simply maintained the first quarter averages. As a result, the usual buildup of several thousand workers in lumber and wood products from March to June simply didn't occur. Employment in lumber and wood products has held virtually stationary at 41,000 since the first of the year.

Nonmanufacturing Into The Breach

The services economy has now moved to the forefront. Employment in nonmanufacturing heightened in June by 20,300. Onset of summer ushered in fairly typical seasonal expansion in construction (+ 3,900), trade (+ 10,600), and services (+ 3,100). Greater farm-to-market movement boosted overall payrolls in wholesale trade despite a labor-management dispute idling 800. Meanwhile, both hotels and eating and drinking establishments geared up for what ultimately proved to be an outstanding 1990 tourist season. Higher demand for temporary personnel, moreover, quickened the pace of business services.

Government provided some offset. An end to the regular school year caused a 3,400 reduction in state and local public education. Additional non-certified personnel will be removed in July and August before rehiring begins again in September. A further impact resulted from the 1,200 loss of temporary census workers in the federal government sector.

Year-Over-Year Holds To A Wide Margin

Washington's economy over the year ending in June added 88,600 nonfarm workers to state employment rolls. Although somewhat more restrained than the 113,000 year-to-year margin posted in the first quarter, the 4.9 percent pace in the latest period continues to track better than twice the national average. Manufacturing, in particular, has eased off. Employment in the

basic goods-producing industries has shifted from 21,000 *above* the prior-year in June last year to 300 *below* in June of this year.

Much of the slowing to date has centered in lumber and wood products (-1,400) and transportation equipment (-200). Also tracking lower than a year ago are primary metals (-300), food processing (-200), and textiles and apparel (-300). For the most part, payrolls have held relatively stable over the year in fabricated metals, instruments, and machinery production. General growth of the economy has boosted printing and publishing (+400), and special factors relating to environmental cleanup have added significant numbers of workers in the nucleonics portion of chemicals and allied products (+900).

Services (+25,500) and trade (+28,000) have collectively accounted for 60 percent of the total growth of the economy over the past year. Health and business services, eating and drinking establishments, and general food stores have generally set the pace. Each reflects the impact arising from higher population and greater business activity. Likewise, government (+14,600) has moved higher in concert with the pace of the general economy. And the rest of the services economy (+8,900), in essence, has followed suit.

AREA TRENDS

Metropolitan Areas Touch Full Employment

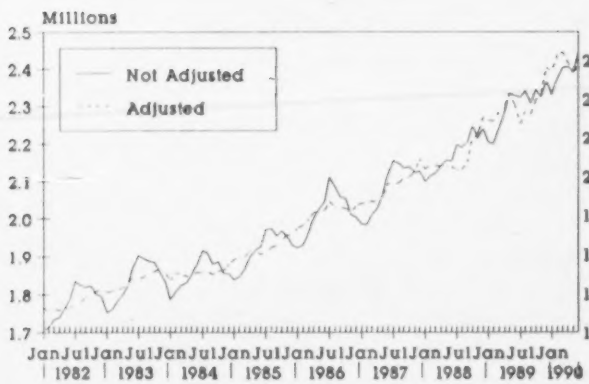
Technically, Washington's metropolitan areas have now moved into the realm of full employment. Labor markets in the Seattle PMSA have progressively tightened over the past year despite some slowing in the rate of job growth. Area unemployment in Seattle-Everett measured 3.5 percent in June—the lowest of any month since December 1967. Other areas with less than the threshold 5 percent in the latest month included Bellingham (4.7 percent), Bremerton (4.6 percent), Olympia (4.9 percent), and Tacoma (4.9 percent). For all urban areas, joblessness was running 4.4 percent

in June, down more than a full percentage point from 5.7 percent in June 1989.

Weather Boosts the Resource-Based Economies

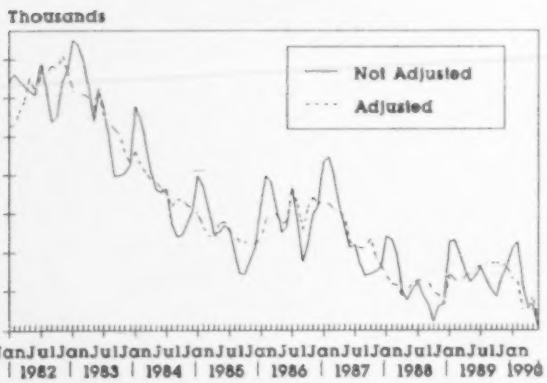
As farming shifted to higher gear, the economies of eastern Washington have noticeably improved. Unemployment in the eastern half of the state dropped from 7.6 percent in May to 6.3 percent in June. Realistically, the rate will drop further in late-summer and early-fall as agricultural activity peaks. Meanwhile, the timber-dependent counties of western Washington showed an average 6.8 percent unemployment rate in the latest month, ranging from a low of 4.0 percent in Jefferson County to a high of 13.7 percent in Skamania.

State Total Resident Employment
January 1982-June 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

State Total Resident Unemployment
January 1982-June 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

British Bulges Boeing's Backlog

British Airways recently gave Boeing its third largest commercial order in history for 21 new 747-400 jumbo jets worth $4.1 billion. If options on 12 additional aircraft are exercised, the deal could potentially reach $6.9 billion. Also included was the right to convert some firm orders to an even larger double-decker super jumbo carrying up to 650 passengers which Boeing hopes to have in design stage by 2000. Deliveries will begin in 1992 and continue through 1999. Boeing's cumulative backlog at the end of June totalled 1,730 aircraft valued at roughly $91 billion.

Meanwhile, go-ahead on the new generation 777 is waiting in the wings. Boeing announced plans to offer the aircraft in December but a major lead buyer has not yet stepped forward. Speculation was that United would take that lead. But action has been delayed. The wide-body 777 twin-jet incorporates fiber optical controls, lighter-weight aluminum alloys, and state-of-the art electronics in a 350-passenger configuration designed to compete directly against the Airbus A330 and McDonnell MD-11.

Navy Plans Posture Bremerton

Ironically, the fortunes of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard are expected to rise over the next several years as the budget of the U.S. Navy contracts. Mothballing of a new generation of ships means more business at Bremerton. Delay of the carrier base at Everett, moreover, translates into more active duty tenants. Overhaul and repair work will continue heavy. And the Navy is considering making Bremerton the home port for two additional fleet replenishment ships. PSNS is *the* major economic player in the Kitsap County economy with a workforce of 12,300 and an annual payroll exceeding $400 million.

Refineries Upgrade

Washington's four oil refineries – ARCO, Shell, Texaco, and BP Oil – will generate a $2 billion construction boom in Skagit and Whatcom counties over the next four years. Requirements mandated by the federal

Clean Air Act, together with local jurisdictional need for special blends of gasoline to meet required emission controls, lie behind the action. ARCO is overseeing plans for an $800 million upgrade that will employ 1,500 construction workers at the peak of activity for two years. Another 2,500 to 3,000 are likely at the other three sites during the same time period.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Slow Go GNP

Gross National Product data for the second quarter showed a national economy barely afloat. Annual growth in real terms sputtered along at 1.2 percent rate from April to June, down from a revised 1.7 percent in the first quarter. Nearly every major indicator of the private sector declined over the period making for the weakest performance in 7 ½ years. Only a buildup of business inventories and a rise in government spending prevented the economy from actually declining.

Given events in the Persian Gulf, achieving the Administration's 2.2 percent goal for the year now seems impossible. That kind of average would necessitate a 2.9 percent rate of expansion in the second half, a pace not seen since the farm gate rebound in the first quarter of 1989. The latest Data Resources Incorporated national forecast is a 1.0 percent growth in real GNP for 1990 with both the third and fourth quarters tracking remarkably close to recession.

Big Ticket Orders Continue To Seesaw

Factory orders for durable goods – big ticket items intended to last more than three years – plummeted in June by 3.2 percent following an encouraging 4.2 percent pickup in May. This marked the third decline for the year and continued the sawtooth pattern evidenced since January. Manufacturing is essentially stalled in a no-growth situation. A 20 percent drop in defense orders accounted for much of June's plunge; however, orders excluding military equipment were also down by 1.7 percent. Through the first six months of the year,

new durable orders totalled $744.7 billion, off 1.5 percent from a year before.

Economic Barometer Goes Nowhere

Meanwhile, the Index of Leading Economic Indicators failed to go anywhere in June. This primary forecasting gauge of the federal government remained unchanged for the second month this year, confirming a picture of a listless economy over the next six to nine months. It had risen in March and May; fallen in February and April; and held steady in January. The lack of clear direction is consistent with other economic data available since the first of the year.

Inflation Remains Entrenched

June consumer prices jumped 0.5 percent with food and housing posting their biggest increases since January. Collectively, the two components constitute nearly 60 percent of the Labor Department's overall index. Hence, each carries proportionately large weight. Medical costs rose 0.7 percent over the month and stood 9 percent above the prior year – the fastest 12 month hike of any single item. On average, consumer prices nationally were up 4.9 percent over the year in the first half. Seattle-Everett registered higher by 6.4 percent.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City	Jun 90	May 90	Jun 89	May 90	Jun 89
Average	129.9	129.2	124.1	0.5	4.7
	Jul-Dec	Jul-Dec		Jul-Dec	
Seattle†	1989	1988		1988	
	119.6	113.8		5.1	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Jun 1990 (Prel)	May 1990 (Rev)	Jun 1989 (Rev)	May 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: May 1990 to Jun 1990	Numeric Change: Jun 1989 to Jun 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,161.9	2,139.7	2,073.3	2,042.0	22.2	88.6
MANUFACTURING	364.8	362.9	365.1	359.8	1.9	-0.3
Durable Goods	259.2	258.2	260.2	256.3	1.0	-1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	41.2	40.7	42.6	41.4	0.5	-1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.2	0.2
Primary Metals	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.2	0.2	-0.3
Aluminum	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	0.2	-0.1
Fabricated Metals	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	0.1	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.5	19.3	19.5	19.1	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.4
Transportation Equip	128.5	128.6	128.7	127.3	-0.1	-0.2
Aircraft and Parts	113.3	113.3	113.3	112.2	0.0	0.0
Instruments & Related	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.9	0.1	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	-0.3	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	105.6	104.7	104.9	103.5	0.9	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	-0.2	-0.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.3	-0.2	-0.7
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	0.2	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	18.9	18.2	18.8	18.1	0.7	0.1
Printing & Publishing	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.6	0.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.1	13.0	12.2	12.0	0.1	0.9
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	0.0	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	121.3	117.4	109.5	105.6	3.9	11.8
TRANSP., COMM., & UTIL.	113.6	111.3	109.0	106.1	2.3	4.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	534.9	524.3	506.9	498.1	10.6	28.0
Wholesale Trade	134.7[2]	131.3	127.5	124.0	3.4	7.2
Retail Trade	400.2	393.0	379.4	374.1	7.2	20.8
General Merchandise	38.3	37.8	37.1	36.7	0.5	1.2
Food Stores	67.9	66.9	61.6[2]	62.7	1.0	6.3
Eating & Drinking	145.9	143.2	139.0	136.1	2.7	6.9
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	117.3	116.2	113.0	111.4	1.1	4.3
Finance	53.1	52.9	51.0	50.5	0.2	2.1
SERVICES	502.8	499.7	477.3	472.9	3.1	25.5
Hotels & Lodging	27.7	26.5	25.8	24.3	1.2	1.9
Business Services	83.0	81.9	77.8	76.0	1.1	5.2
Health Services	150.3	148.6	141.1	140.0	1.7	9.2
Hospitals	49.5	49.0	46.6	46.2	0.5	2.9
GOVERNMENT	403.4	404.1	388.8	384.4	-0.7	14.6
Federal	76.7	77.9	72.0	71.6	-1.2	4.7
State	114.7	116.3	110.5	112.0	-1.6	4.2
State Education	59.5	62.0	57.9	60.1	-2.5	1.6
Local	212.0	209.9	206.3	200.8	2.1	5.7
Local Education	111.3	112.2	109.3	109.4	-0.9	2.0
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 7/31/90
Benchmark: 1989

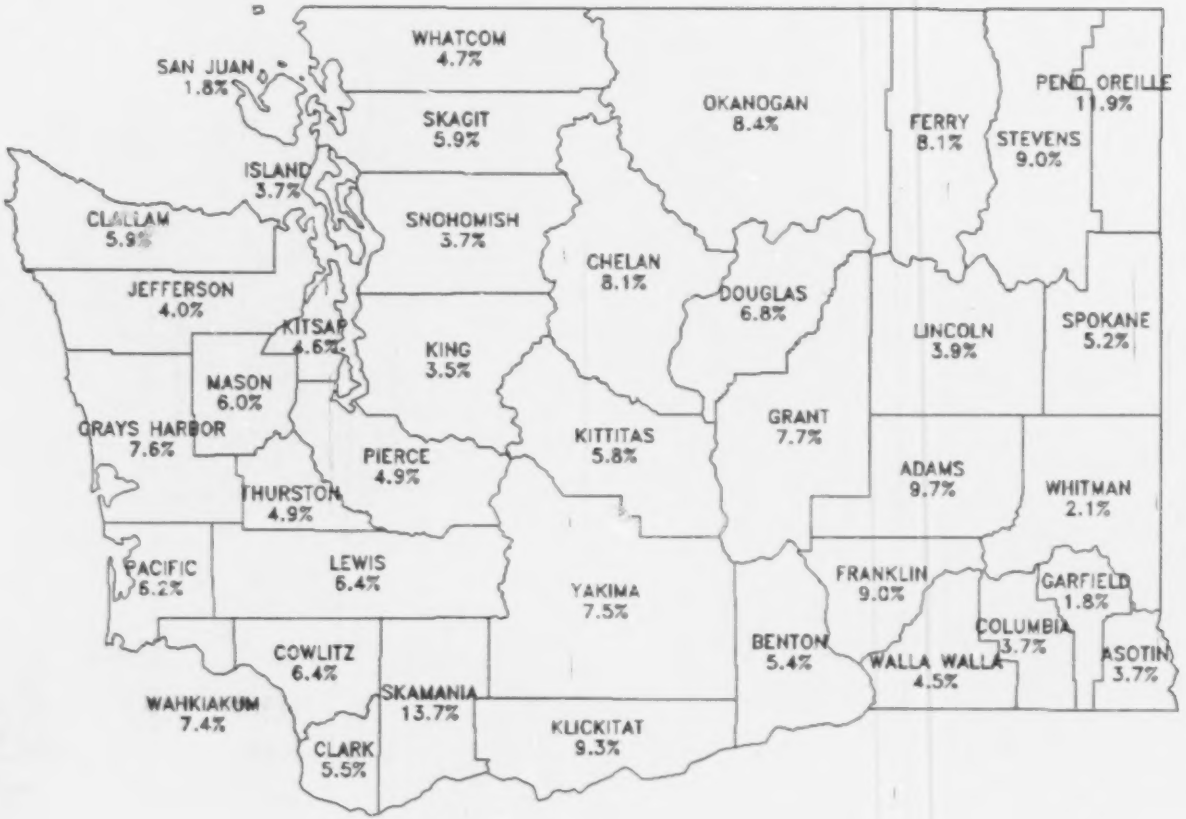
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	June 1990 Preliminary†				May 1990 Revised†				June 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,561,200	2,440,800	120,400	4.7	2,524,900	2,391,500	133,400	5.3	2,476,300	2,327,500	148,800	6.0
Bellingham MSA	68,700	65,500	3,200	4.7	67,200	63,700	3,500	5.2	65,200	60,700	4,500	6.9
Bremerton MSA	81,900	78,100	3,800	4.6	80,700	76,800	3,900	4.8	79,000	74,700	4,300	5.4
Olympia MSA	85,400	81,200	4,200	4.9	84,000	79,400	4,600	5.5	79,500	74,700	4,800	6.0
Seattle PMSA	1,144,700	1,104,300	40,400	3.5	1,136,500	1,092,700	43,800	3.9	1,102,100	1,050,000	52,100	4.7
King County‡	904,100	872,500	31,600	3.5	897,000	863,300	33,700	3.8	871,100	829,600	41,500	4.8
Snohomish County‡	240,600	231,800	8,800	3.7	239,400	229,400	10,000	4.2	231,000	220,400	10,600	4.6
Spokane MSA	173,500	164,500	9,000	5.2	173,800	163,600	10,200	5.9	170,500	159,500	11,000	6.5
Tacoma PMSA	259,200	246,500	12,700	4.9	261,500	247,600	13,900	5.3	252,200	235,700	16,500	6.5
Tri-Cities MSA	83,800	78,600	5,200	6.2	77,600	72,600	5,000	6.4	81,800	75,900	5,900	7.2
Benton County‡	65,000	61,500	3,500	5.4	60,500	56,800	3,700	6.1	63,800	59,400	4,400	6.9
Franklin County‡	18,800	17,100	1,700	9.0	17,100	15,800	1,300	7.6	18,000	16,500	1,500	8.3
Vancouver PMSA	128,300	121,300	7,000	5.5	126,700	119,900	6,800	5.4	122,100	114,300	7,800	6.4
Yakima MSA	108,700	100,600	8,100	7.5	100,200	89,900	10,300	10.3	110,500	100,200	10,300	9.3
Adams	7,820	7,060	760	9.7	7,410	6,200	1,210	16.3	7,540	7,020	520	6.9
Asotin	10,210	9,830	380	3.7	10,180	9,700	480	4.7	9,610	9,140	470	4.9
Clallam	25,050	23,580	1,470	5.9	24,090	22,490	1,600	6.6	24,900	23,080	1,820	7.3
Columbia	3,000	2,890	110	3.7	3,090	2,940	150	4.9	2,740	2,550	190	6.9
Cowlitz	39,510	36,970	2,540	6.4	38,940	36,110	2,830	7.3	38,480	35,530	2,950	7.7
Ferry	3,340	3,070	270	8.1	3,350	3,030	320	9.6	3,270	2,930	340	10.4
Garfield	1,100	1,080	20	1.8	1,070	1,030	40	3.7	1,120	1,090	30	2.7
Grant	29,130	26,880	2,250	7.7	27,380	24,860	2,520	9.2	28,700	26,170	2,530	8.8
Grays Harbor	28,430	26,280	2,150	7.6	27,980	25,480	2,500	8.9	27,120	24,780	2,340	8.6
Island	22,850	22,010	840	3.7	22,260	21,400	860	3.9	21,130	20,230	900	4.3
Jefferson	9,090	8,730	360	4.0	8,930	8,510	420	4.7	8,590	8,180	410	4.8
Kittitas	12,700	11,960	740	5.8	12,260	11,350	910	7.4	12,110	11,160	950	7.8
Klickitat	8,960	8,130	830	9.3	8,640	7,620	1,020	11.8	8,540	7,490	1,050	12.3
Lewis	27,670	25,900	1,770	6.4	27,080	25,050	2,030	7.5	26,080	24,130	1,950	7.5
Lincoln	4,590	4,410	180	3.9	4,450	4,270	180	4.0	4,610	4,420	190	4.1
Mason	14,430	13,560	870	6.0	14,230	13,280	950	6.7	13,830	12,790	1,040	7.5
Okanogan	17,620	16,140	1,480	8.4	16,460	14,640	1,820	11.1	17,600	15,670	1,930	11.0
Pacific	7,880	7,390	490	6.2	7,920	7,320	600	7.6	7,430	6,770	660	8.9
Pend Oreille	3,360	2,960	400	11.9	3,340	2,870	470	14.1	5,030	4,580	450	8.9
San Juan	6,780	6,660	120	1.8	6,050	5,890	160	2.6	6,350	6,150	200	3.1
Skagit	40,180	37,800	2,380	5.9	39,080	36,350	2,730	7.0	37,160	34,140	3,020	8.1
Skamania	2,190	1,890	300	13.7	2,190	1,840	350	16.0	2,310	1,930	380	16.5
Stevens	12,850	11,690	1,160	9.0	12,380	11,230	1,150	9.3	12,350	11,250	1,100	8.9
Wahkiakum	1,360	1,260	100	7.4	1,290	1,210	80	6.2	1,320	1,230	90	6.8
Walla Walla	26,050	24,890	1,160	4.5	25,680	24,550	1,130	4.4	25,560	24,150	1,410	5.5
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,350	39,100	3,250	7.7	40,730	36,410	4,320	10.6	42,110	37,910	4,200	10.0
Chelan County‡	28,200	25,920	2,280	8.1	27,230	24,140	3,090	11.3	28,220	25,130	3,090	10.9
Douglas County‡	14,140	13,180	960	6.8	13,500	12,270	1,230	9.1	13,880	12,780	1,100	7.9
Whitman	18,420	18,030	390	2.1	20,320	19,760	560	2.8	17,650	17,160	490	2.8

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

JUNE 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 4.7%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary June Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jun 90	May 90	Jun 89	Jun 90	May 90	Jun 89	Jun 90	May 90	Jun 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	215,662	$521.48	$513.48	$505.52	40.3	40.4	40.9	$12.94	$12.71	$12.36
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,187	$453.69	$442.89	$457.94	40.4	39.9	40.1	$11.23	$11.10	$11.42
Primary Metal Industries	10,488	$557.46	$568.03	$522.49	42.2	43.0	41.5	$13.21	$13.21	$12.59
Fabricated Metal Products	9,727	$530.43	$508.46	$514.88	43.3	42.8	42.1	$12.25	$11.88	$12.23
Machinery	19,914	$427.20	$420.42	$387.10	40.0	39.7	39.5	$10.68	$10.59	$9.80
Food and Kindred Products	25,393	$355.20	$363.78	$354.16	37.0	38.7	36.7	$9.60	$9.40	$9.65
Chemical and Allied Products	4,555	$660.86	$659.93	$634.26	41.8	41.9	41.7	$15.81	$15.75	$15.21
Transportation Equipment	58,511	$667.18	$652.83	$641.69	42.2	42.2	44.5	$15.81	$15.47	$14.42
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	92,063	$636.47	$650.94	$621.75	36.6	38.0	37.5	$17.39	$17.13	$16.58
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking places)	474,980	$278.97	$277.54	$261.83	31.1	30.6	30.2	$8.97	$9.07	$8.67

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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